

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Recognizing the Vatican

After 116 years the United States has again established full diplomatic relations with the Vatican. It is a sensible and overdue move, one anticipated last month when Congress ended a ban that had been imposed — in a burst of anti-papal feeling after the American Civil War — against funding full diplomatic representation at the Holy See. American presidents since Franklin Delano Roosevelt have recognized a practical requirement to send a personal representative to take advantage of the formidable diplomatic resources of the Vatican, to which more than 100 nations accord the formal status of a sovereign state. The pronouncement of Pope John Paul II has confirmed for many Americans the desirability of such a tie.

In political circles there appears to be general acceptance of the step, plus a certain awareness that to express reservations is to risk being misunderstood. There is, nonetheless, a strong current of unhappiness among some liberal as well as conservative Protestant church groups.

They claim that the new step entails preferential treatment for the Roman Catholic Church and thus violates the First Amendment's separation of church and state. We do not find these objections persuasive, although unquestionably they are strongly felt.

This important political step is being taken without, so far, any substantial public participation. No hearings were held either on Senator Richard Lugar's bill to rescind the 116-year ban on funding a full diplomatic mission at the Vatican, or on President Reagan's decision to establish the new ties. That puts a special obligation on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to be hospitable to all views when it holds hearings on Mr. Reagan's expected promotion of William Wilson, a California developer who has been his personal Vatican representative, as his new ambassador. There are some important considerations that still have to be talked through.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

President Reagan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with the Vatican sounds purely political. The diplomatic arguments for doing it are thin. The arguments against it are hardly stronger, but they are deeply felt by millions of Americans. So why revive such a contentious issue? We suspect that Richard Wirthlin's polling for the White House indicated that, on balance, it's a political winner.

Diplomatic relations with Rome are not a legal issue. Although they were cut off by statute in 1867, in step with Italy's unification, that law was repealed last year.

Nor is there much of a constitutional issue. Fundamentalist opponents of recognizing the Vatican say that recognition violates the separation of church and state spelled out in the first 10 words of the Bill of Rights: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion." Those words prohibit establishment of an official church, but not diplomatic relations with Rome or Mecca or anywhere else. President Reagan has no thought of opening the door to an official state religion.

His administration makes a practical argument for recognition: It will supposedly provide better access to the Vatican's worldwide contacts and information. A bigger staff in Rome will be better able to engage the Vatican bureaucracy, but that is a thin argument. Con-

sider the much greater advantage of diplomatic relations with places like Cuba and North Vietnam, which remain unrecognized because Washington doesn't like their governments.

What the question of Vatican relations comes down to, finally, is domestic politics — and at one level the politics would seem to militate against recognition. Mainstream Protestants seem less alarmed about full recognition than when President Truman tried it three decades ago; but fundamentalists, a growing force, oppose it. Some Jews are cool to the idea, remembering that the pope embraced Yasser Arafat but refused to recognize Israel.

Most interesting, the reaction of the American Catholic hierarchy has been lukewarm. The bishops may see some similarity of interest between a president angered by their bishops' stand on nuclear weapons and a pope dissatisfied with the American church's discipline.

Mr. Reagan is presumably banking on recognition of the Vatican as a vote-getter among America's 52 million Roman Catholics, and hoping that it is not so offensive to his natural constituents among conservative Protestants that they will abandon him.

The operative word, in short, is not constitutionality or religion or diplomacy. It is, in this election year, arithmetic.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mondale and the Deficit

Like most candidates who do not currently hold office, Walter Mondale is free to criticize those who do — and he does, occasionally in vitriolic terms. He lambastes the Reagan administration's 10 percent income tax cuts, and then comes back and says that John Glenn's proposed 10 percent income tax surcharge is "regressive." He says the Reagan administration is "getting away with murder" on the deficits, and that he would cut the deficit, whatever its size, in half. That sounds good, but the question remains: How?

Mr. Mondale is the candidate who proclaims, "I am ready to be president." He argues that he alone has the experience and knowledge needed to govern. But, like most candidates, he has not got down to uncomfortable specifics yet. True, he has spelled out some ways by which he would cut the deficit: by trimming defense and farm spending, for example, and putting in a hospital cost containment plan similar to one rejected during the Carter years. All these things might be feasible and might help. But even Mr. Mondale admits they are not enough: "We need more revenues." And the specifics he comes up with — capping the third year of the tax cut, repealing indexation — yield only nickels and dimes for deficit-cutting in 1985 or 1986.

Yet Mr. Mondale has given tantalizing hints as to what he would favor: a "simplified" progressive tax system, with "equal treatment," that would promote savings and investment and "does not lead to tax shuffles of paper assets." He hints strongly that he would increase the corporate income tax, which has almost faded from existence thanks to the 1981 tax cut bill. It sounds good — maybe too good to be true. As a former member of the Senate Finance Committee, Mr. Mondale knows that when you get down to drafting a tax law, you have to make difficult choices and beat powerful interests. No one expects a candidate to draft a tax statute. But a candidate who bases his campaign on knowledge and competence can reasonably be expected to indicate how he would resolve some of the difficult choices.

This is a candidate who stands well ahead of his rivals in primary polls and who is the favorite of most political insiders. But sooner or later he has to win ordinary people's votes. Last fall Mr. Mondale found it in him to tell a group of businessmen that "over the last three years most of us in this room received more tax cuts than we needed." He has done more already than Mr. Reagan has to say how the deficit could be cut. Having criticized the Glenn tax program, he is prepared to say what the Mondale tax program would be?

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Zhao Skirts the Danger Zones

Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang has been careful not to tread on any sensitive toes during his official visit to the United States. There are several major areas of disagreement, but Mr. Zhao has carefully skirted the danger zones. If he wanted to he could have provoked a major diplomatic row over U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and the Reagan administration's attitude toward Taiwan generally.

Despite China's alignment with the Third World nations in its attacks on U.S. policy, most notably in the Middle East, Washington and Beijing have much to agree about. They are in accord in Indochina, Afghanistan.

— The Bangkok Post.

America has a strong strategic interest in good relations with China, not least because Beijing perceives Russia as being the "threat of

threats." The fly in the ointment is Taiwan. However, the Chinese have recently been referring to Taiwan as a legacy of history, and they may be proposing to soft-pedal until they have first gobbled up Hong Kong.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Anti-American elements continue to exist among high-level policymakers in the Chinese Communist regime. We must remind the U.S. government not to fall into a Communist trap.

— Shin Sheng Pao (Taipei).

Zhao Ziyang is the most capitalistic, least socialist leader China has had in a long time. He should be easy for us to get along with. He wears Western clothing and has been instrumental in turning his nation from purely socialist economic dogma to a system that any U.S. businessman would understand.

— Syndicated columnist Otis Pike.

FROM OUR JAN. 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: King Edward Visits Spainiards

MADRID — The report that King Edward is shortly to meet King Alfonso in Vigo gives rise to considerable bitterness in the Madrid press at the fact that the former has so long delayed paying an official visit to Spain. Under the heading "International Discrepancy," "El País" says that King Alfonso's marriage to a British princess has added little to British friendliness towards Spain. "King Edward's rapid visits to King Alfonso at Cartagena and San Sebastián cannot be considered sufficient. Until King Edward officially visits Madrid, the Republicans cannot but resent Britain's courtesy to Spain, who helped her to victory over her rival, France, in the Peninsular War."

1934: A Senator Criticizes France

WASHINGTON — Senator William E. Borah has announced that he would support a bill penalizing foreign nations which have defrauded in debt payments by delaying future financing by them in the United States when the Senate considers the bill next week. Despite the Idaho Republican's support, the bill, which hits directly at France, is expected to fail. "The only proposition regarding debts," the senator declared, "is how best to deal with the subject and to deal effectively with the amounts due, which are becoming very large. We are entitled under all the rules of equity and justice to payment of debts which belong to the taxpayers of the United States."

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Two Decades Later, Many Are Still Puffing Away

By Tom Wicker

"the" out of the typewriter without first lighting up. Not uncommonly, when in the throes of literature, I found myself with one cigarette in hand, another in the ashtray and a third perched on the edge of the desk, all fuming like bombs.

I slumped back to my pillow like Saul falling to earth on the road to Damascus. With sudden loathing I gazed at the bedside ashtray, overflowing with the foul detritus of addiction, and whispered a vow to the stale blue air: Never again!

I was a two-pack daily smoker by admission, and nearer three in private. Fancying myself a writer, I nevertheless could not coax "a" or

despite history, and with the aid of several cartons of Life Savers and uncounted gallons of black coffee, I shook the habit in three days, cold turkey. On the morning of the fourth day I propounded Wicker's Iron Law of Redemption: If you want to stop smoking, you can; if you merely think you ought to, you're kidding yourself.

These misgivings were prompted by news that 20 years after the surgeon general first warned that smoking may be hazardous to your health,

more than a third of Americans still light up and puff away. The more some things change, the more they stay the same — including the Tobacco Institute, which still says statistical evidence is not sufficient to prove that smoking increases incidence of cancer and heart disease.

Dr. Luther L. Terry, then the surgeon general, issued that first report in 1964. The Federal Office on Smoking and Health says that 37.9 percent of U.S. males and 29.8 percent of women still smoke, although regular smokers in 1963, 29.8 percent still are. The proportion of regular male smokers fell in the same years from above 50 to 37.9 percent.

The Smoking and Health office reported no figures for young people, but observation leads me to the sad conclusion that smoking (tobacco, I mean) is widespread among American youth of both sexes.

It may be hard to quit, but it should not be hard, in view of known health hazards, never to start. Maybe there is a forbidden fruit syndrome here, or the empty notion that "it won't happen to me." Maybe young people feel a need to defy the odds or ignore the solemn warnings of authority.

But I believe the sheer cussedness, the dauntless irrationality of man is the main reason so many people still smoke and so many have started. As tobacco companies and politicians know, it's hard to go broke or lose an election overestimating the willingness of the human animal to ignore its own best interests when in pursuit of its pleasures and vanities — and when is it not?

Some restaurants enforce this benevolent segregation. The non-smoking majority has been emboldened to demand its rights; smokers may smolder, so to speak, but usually with restraint with reasonable grace.

In 1965, 57.6 percent of Americans said they had never smoked. By 1980 that statistic had fallen to 54.5 percent. While about one-third of adult females were regular smokers in 1963, 29.8 percent still are. The proportion of regular male smokers fell in the same years from above 50 to 37.9 percent.

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The New York Times

Was It Easy to Stop? Sure'

By Frank A. Oski

NEW YORK — "I smoke for my health," I proclaimed in 1979. Since I am a physician, this medical advice attracted amused attention. I reasoned that smoking made me cough and thus prevented pneumonia. It made my heart go faster and eliminated need for additional exercise. It curbed my appetite and kept me from getting fat. I no longer smoke for my health.

My health can't stand the help. At 51 I had a heart attack. I squandered my inheritance. Risk factors for early heart attacks include hypertension, diabetes, a family history of heart disease, abnormal blood lipid patterns and smoking. All the risk factors that I had no control over were in my favor. I chose to smoke. Strange how the evidence that linked smoking to heart disease appeared equivocal to me last month, and now the same data appear overwhelmingly convincing.

Why stop now? Smokers who stop after their first heart attack have an 80 percent chance of living 10 more years; if they don't, they have a 60 percent chance.

As a smoker I always resented the fact that we, as a group, received no

TPC, CCCT, SIGIEP or CCEA?

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — How is international economic policy made in the Reagan administration? I have been putting this question to senior officials.

According to Martin Feldstein, chairman of the president's economic council, there are basic "ground rules" that all of the "players" understand and apply. But the players include most key administration officials, from the secretaries of state, treasury and defense on down. And the working committees, some of which overlap, spell out a most confused alphabet soup.

The administration believes that trade barriers should be reduced. That ground rule gives the trade ambassador, Bill Brock — who heads a Trade Policy Committee (TPC) — "his general guidance," Mr. Feldstein said.

But there is also a Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade (CCCT) headed by the president with Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige the real boss as chairman pro tem. Often Mr. Brock and Mr. Baldrige disagree, a recent case being Mr. Baldrige's support for more protection for domestic textile producers, against opposition from Mr. Brock. Mr. Baldrige won.

Mr. Brock also lost to Mr. Baldrige's insistence on setting up a Department of International Trade and Industry, presumably modeled on Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Mr. Brock regards the DITI proposal, not yet passed by Congress but supported by Mr. Reagan, as protectionism.

But questions relating to the dollar are also discussed in the Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs (CCEA), whose pro-tempo chairman is Secretary Regan. The CCEA's domain is domestic economics, but it wants tighter controls on sensitive issues such as the huge debt

owed by the developing countries are handled by SIGIEP, although many of its critics contend that the Reagan administration failed to appraise the extent of the debt problem until confronted with the possibility early in 1982 of a default by Mexico. That looked like a threat to the health of some big American banks. But the major players in this case were two non-administration men, Chairman Paul Volcker of the Fed and the managing director of the IMF, Jacques de Larosière.

Finally there is the State Department, where three top officials are economists by trade, not professional diplomats. — Secretary Shultz, Deputy Secretary Kenneth Dam and Undersecretary Allen Wallis. Perhaps more than anyone else in the Reagan government, Mr. Shultz understands the key interconnections between foreign policy and economic policy, and subversives to spread the gospel.

What does all this add up to? President Reagan seems to establish international economic policy only in response to crisis. Actual decisions can deviate greatly from highly touted principles on trade. And at any given time there are too many players on the field — some of them fighting each other.

If there is a single way to characterize international Reaganomics, it must be this: Lip service is paid to the importance of economic interdependence among nations, but, as the allies complain, the United States often takes actions without regard to international impact. Interdependence is fine, the administration seems to say, so long as the United States comes first.



ago" had an explosive effect. Until the book appeared in France in 1974 much of the intellectual elite simply refused to believe widely documented evidence of slave labor camps forced onto some of those in the Soviet Union.

Opposition to the war in Algeria, the Vietnamese coup in Chile kept alive sympathies for Soviet-backed causes of the early postwar years, with enough noise to drown out the Hungarian revolution, the invasion of Czechoslovakia and everyday misery in the East.

The reassessment has been gathering quiet momentum for a few years, but Mr. Montand's public position has now confirmed it. The movement has been given a name: "the neo-realists."

Mr. Montand's passionate, finger-wagging television injunction gave it marching orders. "We have to defend democracy

CCEA?

The developing countries asked by SIGIEP, although some critics contend that the organization failed to implement the debt problem, are still concerned with the possibility of a default. The U.S. has been faced like a threat by the debts of some big American companies, which are major players in this area. The non-administration of Paul Volcker, the managing director of the World Bank, Jacques de Larosière, and the State Department's three top officials are not trade, not professionals, but diplomats. Secretary of State George H.W. Bush, Undersecretary Alice D. Johnson, and Mr. Reagan's government, Mr. Bush, understands the key interests between foreign policy and economic policy, and subtly used the gospel.

"What does all this add up to?" Mr. Bush said. "Reagan seems to establish international economic policy in response to crisis. Actual decisions can deviate greatly from openly stated principles on trade. At any given time there are too many players on the field — some are fighting each other. This is a single way to characterize international Reagonomics. In this, it is service is paid to the balance of economic interests among nations, but, as one can complain, the United States often takes actions without regard to international impact. Independence is fine, the administration seems to say, so long as the United States comes first."

The Washington Post

Zhao Urges Foreign Pullout in Pacific

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China said that the danger of war remains in the Pacific region, and that foreign bases in the area be dismantled and foreign forces withdrawn.

The Pacific Ocean is by no means pacific. Superpower rivalry in this region is still intensifying. Mr. Zhao said Thursday night at a banquet, which was attended by 1,000 guests, and repeated China's policy for seeking reunification with Taiwan.

The prime minister said reunification would not mean a "swallowing up" of the island. He said Taiwan would not be taxed by China and could keep its own armed forces, maintain an independent judiciary and political system and have representation in Beijing.

Noting the history of war in the region, he said, "Even today, clouds of war are hanging over our heads." China and the United States, being big powers on opposite sides of the ocean, had heavy responsibilities, he said.

"No country should seek hegemony in this region," Mr. Zhao added. "The arms race, the nuclear arms race in particular, must be halted. Foreign military bases must be dismantled and foreign military forces withdrawn."

Mr. Zhao's comments were aimed partly at the United States, which has bases and troops on the Asian side of the Pacific. He said more warships had been sent to the Pacific and more missiles had been deployed on its periphery, an alliance to the Soviet military buildup.

The Chinese leader concluded that, however difficult the future might appear, he was confident peace would eventually replace confrontation and hostility in the world. Although his speech had been characterized as a major statement of foreign policy, Mr. Zhao avoided direct reference to the specific issues in the region that concern China directly, such as Taiwan and the Korean peninsula.

The Associated Press
Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China taking in the view from Vista Point, near the Golden Gate Bridge. His party arrived in San Francisco on Thursday for a two-day visit to the city.

China's Nuclear Statement May Speed U.S. Pact

By Michael Wisskopf

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang's statement in Washington that China would not help other countries develop nuclear weapons is a "historical classification" that should help clear the way for a Chinese-American agreement on nuclear cooperation. Western diplomats here say.

Such an agreement is necessary if the nuclear industry in the United States is to compete for billions of dollars in potential sales to China, which has made development of atomic energy a national priority.

American companies have been prevented from bidding by a 1978 congressional statute banning the transfer of nuclear technology to

countries that refuse to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Although the Reagan administration has agreed to waive the treaty requirements because China already is a nuclear-weapons state, it has insisted on assurances that Beijing will not resell U.S. equipment or technology to such nonnuclear allies as Pakistan and North Korea.

Mr. Zhao, who is visiting the United States, sat at a White House dinner Tuesday that China "will not engage in nuclear proliferation. We will not help other countries develop nuclear weapons."

"We actively support all proposals that are truly helpful to realizing nuclear disarmament, terminating the nuclear arms race and eliminating

the threat of nuclear war," the prime minister said.

Diplomats in Beijing said Mr. Zhao's remarks strengthened China's previously ambiguous position that it does "not advocate or encourage" the spread of nuclear weapons to nonnuclear states.

Zhao's statement would appear unequivocally to commit China to a nonproliferation policy consistent with U.S. interests," an informed diplomat said. "It's an historical clarification."

This, he said, should clear away the final obstacle to a U.S.-Chinese nuclear cooperation agreement. Nevertheless, legal and technical problems could delay it until President Ronald Reagan visits China in April, he added.

The Reagan administration has tried to offset the attention given to Mr. Zhao's visit to the White House with a flurry of local activity intended to reinforce an image of continuing American support.

Four U.S. senators and more than 20 members of Congress are being accorded red-carpet treatment in visits to Taiwan this month.

The China Times, one of Taiwan's largest newspapers, summed up the reaction to Mr. Zhao's visit in an editorial on Wednesday. "We do not believe that President Reagan and his administration will consciously betray or do things that harm the Republic of China," it said.

Even Mr. Zhao's low-key approach has caused some trepidation in a capital that scrutinizes every contact between Beijing and Washington for potential damage.

The United States severed diplomatic ties with the Nationalist government on Taiwan five years ago in order to establish full diplomatic relations with Beijing.

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It then went on to caution that the Chinese Communists "are the most treacherous group in the world."

"Any gentleman will fall into their trap," the editorial said. "If he is careless while negotiating with them and makes irrecoverable mistakes."

Candidates wishing to be considered for these positions, and who feel they have the experience and qualifications for these high-level management posts should send detailed resumes under confidential cover to:

"It will not be a case of the mainland swallowing up Taiwan or vice versa," Mr. Zhao said. "We have proposed that after reunification, Taiwan and the mainland shall be both part of the People's Republic of China, and Taiwan will become a special administrative region."

Mr. Zhao continued his tour of San Francisco Friday with a ceremony at City Hall. He was scheduled to fly to New York on Saturday for a two-day visit before traveling to Canada.

(Reuters, AP)

Zhao's Visit to U.S. Upsets Taiwan**Some Officials Fear Beijing May Outwit Washington**

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

TAIPEI — The visit of Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China to the United States has aroused interest here that it may portend new setbacks for U.S.-Taiwanese relations when President Ronald Reagan visits Beijing in April.

Officials and newspaper editors have expressed satisfaction that Mr. Reagan reaffirmed U.S. commitments to the island when he met with Mr. Zhao. But worries remain that the president will be maneuvered by Beijing into giving ground later.

James C.Y. Soong, the Taiwan government's chief spokesman, said: "We in the Republic of China have confidence in the Reagan administration. President Reagan has, on many occasions, assured us that he will not betray old friends and allies."

But Mr. Soong conceded in an interview that Mr. Zhao's trip "has caused serious concern" in Taiwan.

Other officials have taken note of the new momentum in Chinese-American relations marked by the

visit. "In the short term, I don't think that Zhao's visit will hurt relations between Washington and Taipei greatly," said Cheng Hsiao-yen, the Foreign Ministry's ranking specialist on U.S. affairs, "but in the long term, it will hurt us. It gives more of an impression that the United States and mainland China are moving closer and closer."

Even Mr. Zhao's low-key approach has caused some trepidation in a capital that scrutinizes every contact between Beijing and Washington for potential damage.

The United States severed diplomatic ties with the Nationalist government on Taiwan five years ago in order to establish full diplomatic relations with Beijing.

In taking a different approach, said Mr. Chang, who observed that Mr. Zhao muted Beijing's usual complaint about U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. "He understands that if he takes a high profile dealing with the United States, he will not get what he wants."

Officials in Taipei said they did not expect any particular Chinese-

American breakthrough during the visit, and Mr. Chang emphasized a common view that "we will attach more importance to Reagan's trip in April."

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**Jack LaRue, Character Actor
In Hollywood, Is Dead at 80**

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

SANTA MONICA, California — Jack LaRue, 80, who appeared as a supporting actor in "A Farewell to Arms" in 1932 and "Captains Courageous" in 1937 and played gangsters in several other movies, died Wednesday of a heart attack.

Born Gaspare Biundolillo in New York City, Mr. LaRue was discovered by Howard Hughes when he appeared on Broadway

with Mae West in "Diamond Lil." He signed with Paramount and appeared in 32 films from 1932 to 1964.

His last role was in "Robin and the Seven Hoods" with Frank Sinatra in 1964. His debut was in "When Paris Sleeps" in 1932. Other credits included "Three on a Match" (1932), "Lady Killer" (1934), "No Orchids for Miss Blanchard" (1948), and "Ride the Man Down" (1953).

Mark E. Petersen, Mormon Elder, Dies

MURRAY, Utah (AP) — Mark E. Petersen, 83, second in seniority on the Mormon Church's Council of the Twelve Apostles, has died of complications of cancer, a church spokesman said.

The council is an advisory body to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Mr. Petersen served as the church's director of public communications for a number of years.

An obituary in the newspaper

stated that Lieutenant General Anatoli Dragun, 62, a veteran of World War II, died an honored patriot. The newspaper said it is practice, gave no account for his death.

Elizabeth Chervak, 87, an author, of heart failure Jan. 3, in Los Angeles, it was reported Thursday. Her books included histories of the American Red Cross, which she served as a publicist in 1918 and as

3 Bogota Kidnappers Slain

BOGOTA — Colombian police raided a leftist guerrilla hideout here, freed an executive kidnapped two months ago and killed three of his captors Wednesday night, police said Thursday. They said the house was the one where guerrillas held the brother of President Belisario Betancur before releasing him last month.

ERIC ZIMMERMAN

Associated Press

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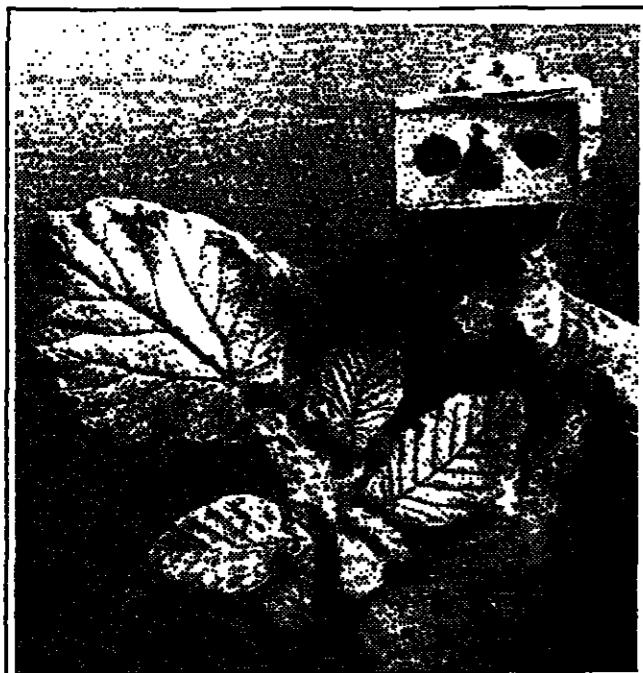
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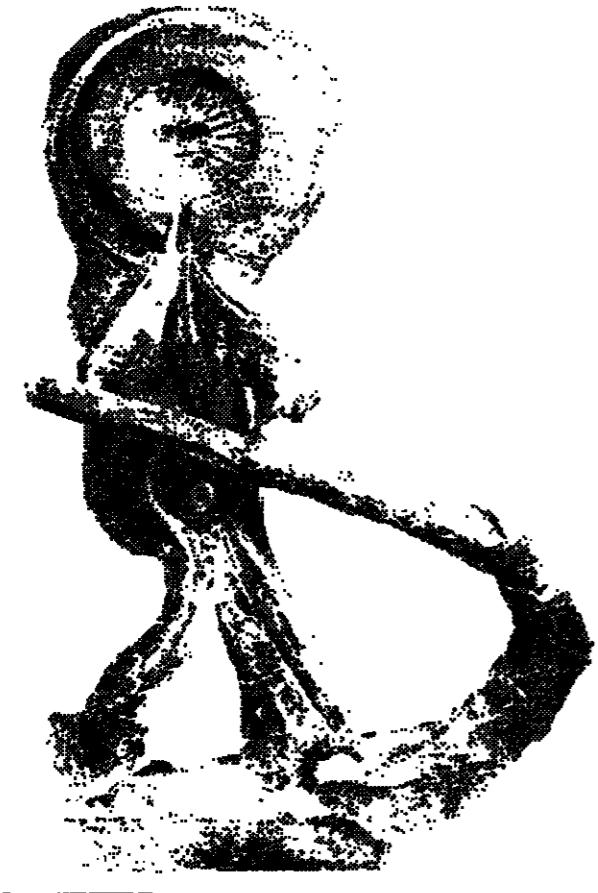
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ARTS / LEISURE

**Picasso's Sculpture**

Pablo Picasso's prodigious output of paintings is well-known, but he also turned out a vast amount of plastic work. A selection of more than 600 of his sculptures, already shown in West Berlin, is on view at the Düsseldorf Kunsthalle through Jan. 29. Here are two examples from the exhibition, which was organized by Walter Spiess, in cooperation with the Musée Picasso in Paris.

**Art Festival at Los Angeles Olympics Will Include 400 Events**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — Tickets went on sale Friday for the 10-week Los Angeles Olympic Arts Festival, which will feature artists from 23 countries. The festival will open June 1.

Billed as one of the largest cultural festivals ever held in the United States, it will include 400 performances by 76 music, dance, and theater companies, the commissioning of 10 immense murals that will be visible from the Los Angeles freeway, a film festival and 22 art shows, including one at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art of French Impressionist landscape paintings from the Louvre.

Through Aug. 12, there will be performances by the Britain's Royal Opera of Covent Garden, on its first visit to the United States, the United States debuts of four dance companies, including West Germany's Pina Bausch Wuppertaler Tanztheater on a stage planted with live grass that the dancers wear during the performance; Shakespeare in English (The Royal Shakespeare Company), French (Le Théâtre du Soleil), and Italian (Piccolo Teatro di Milano); nude male dancers tied by their feet to cables and covered with white powder (Japan's Sanukajuku); and a play about the winners of gold medals in the 1932 Olympics to be

staged in the Beverly Hills High School swimming pool (Nightfire, of northern California).

Three-and-a-half years ago, Robert Fitzpatrick, the festival's director and president of the California Institute of Arts, began a talent search, telephoning friends around the world and asking, "What have you seen in the last two years that stunned you, irritated you, or provoked you, and that you're still thinking about?"

The result, Fitzpatrick said last week, is that the Los Angeles Olympic Arts Festival is "taking a lot of risks, particularly in the area of theater. We have a play with no actors and no audience done with a Sony Walkman: the Antenna Theater from northern California; 18-foot-high giant puppets performing 'The Hobbit'; Théâtre sans Fil from Quebec; a lot of foreign-language theater without translations, including 'The Trojan Women' in Japanese; Waseda Sho-Gekijo; and carnival-vauville so full of nudity that we had trouble finding a picture to use in the brochure: Brazil's Grupo de Teatro Macacá."

Rule 34 of the Olympics mandates some kind of cultural event. Fitzpatrick's first question to himself was, What went wrong in Munich, Montreal, and Mexico? They all tried to compete head-on with the sports, he concluded. "They had dance or theater opening at the same time as the opening ceremonies of the games. The bulk of our festival will come before the games open, particularly the theater, because theater requires preparation of the spirit."

The festival, like the 1984 summer Olympic Games, is being privately financed through the Los Angeles Olympics Organizing Committee. The corporate sponsor is The Times-Mirror Corp., parent company of The Los Angeles Times. According to Fitzpatrick, \$5 million of the \$10.3 million cash outlay has been donated by The Times-Mirror. Ticket revenues are expected to bring in \$3 million to \$4 million, and the rest will come from a recording arrangement and sales of souvenirs and posters.

Fitzpatrick said that there will actually be \$20 million worth of projects, half of which will be financed by corporations and foreign governments. "For example," he said, "the French Impressionist show cost over \$1 million. We put up 10 percent. The French government paid for insurance and shipping, and IBM paid the rest."

Watson said that posing as a corrupt art dealer, he had arranged to have the painting sold to him in Lavingio on Nov. 24. But the quake devastated the town the night before, apparently burying the painting and the people who had brought it, according to Watson.

The Rome daily quoted experts and police officials in Naples as saying that their investigations indicated that the painting was flown out of Sicily but never reached Italy's mainland.

events, featuring Circus Oz from Australia, which Fitzpatrick calls "a circus without animal smells," and the Korean National Dance Company.

The Joffrey Ballet, originally mentioned in the brochure as part of the premium package, will not participate. The opening event will be the daytime dedication of the

Robert Graham "Gateway" sculpture at the Los Angeles Coliseum, the festival closes with performances by the Dance Theatre of Harlem.

Other highlights include a Holy-Woo Bowl concert the night before Olympic opening ceremonies, Rose Bowl concert produced by Stevie Wonder, a movie exposition

featuring sports films, and a jazz festival by all-star performers from southern California.

Paul Ziffren, chairman of the Los Angeles Olympics Organizing Committee, said officials believed the festival would mark the city's emergence "from a sort of cultural wasteland ... to the cultural capital of this country."

Ticket prices will range from \$5 to \$50, with an average price of \$16. The 400,000 tickets will be available by mail on a first-come, first-served basis; ticket brochures can be ordered from Olympic Arts Festival-LAOOC, P.O. Box 9984, Marina Del Rey, Calif. 90295 or by telephone: (213) 741-7777. (LAT, NYT, UPJ)

The Extremes of Neglect or Enthusiasm at Sales

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Where does rationality stop and where does fashion begin in the art market?

There is no easy way of answering. But some striking examples illustrate the extremes of neglect or enthusiasm to which fashion has led in the past few months — as it always has.

Murillo, uneven as he may be, ranks among the greatest painters of 17th-century Spain. At his high-

SOUREN MELIKIAN

est, his work compares with the best that was produced in 17th-century Europe, leaving out Rembrandt and Vermeer.

Unfortunately, his career does not lend itself to the glamorizing essays that play a considerable role in attracting public attention, thereby stimulating museum interest and leading to huge prices.

Murillo was christened in Seville in 1618 — his birthday is unknown — and stayed there until his death in 1682, immune from the direct influence of the leading masters of his time. Trained by a distant relative, an Italian painter called Juan del Castillo, he never went to Italy and did not even set foot in Madrid. He must, however, have been exposed to the work of Velázquez, Zurbarán or Van Dyck, inasmuch as their work was to be seen in his home town.

This is not too good for the image of the painter of the past as we like it nowadays: he has to be an international figure such as Leonardo or Van Dyck, or he must have led a tragic life, like Rembrandt.

A greater handicap is the strong religious feeling that pervades Murillo's work. A widespread dislike for any religious subjects made such paintings unsalable until the 1960s and still, to a large extent, survives. A religious mood, expressing itself in the handling, if not the subject matter, is not popular either. All of which explains why Murillo generally does not create a sensation when his works turn up at auction. A portrait offered last April at Christie's fetched \$78,000 (then about \$50,000).

This is a high price as the market for Murillo stands nowadays and it is hardly impressive if one considers the portrait, one of Murillo's greatest. A young girl is seen leaning to the right as she lifts a veil thrown over her hair. A subtle expression of wonder and concentration plays on her face as she looks at some invisible object.

There is a touch of the Le Nain brothers of France in the handling of the humble dress, and the handling of the Dutch painters' knack at catching the greatness of a banal face. But there is a major difference: this is not just a realistic picture of a peasant girl. It conveys the painter's perception of a wonderful



Murillo's portrait of a young girl.

moment through the gesture, the century. But even if price comparisons are confined to Old Master paintings, strange contrasts remain, owing to solidly entrenched categorization.

Although prices for English portrait paintings of the 17th century have risen enormously since the 1960s, when works by famous artists were sometimes sold for under £1,000, it is still largely considered "decorative." A remarkable "Portrait of Miss May," by John Michael Wright, as much admired in his day as his contemporary Sir Peter Lely, could be had for £48,600 last June. This is only one third of the price — £140,400 — paid three months earlier, also at Christie's, for a particularly attractive family portrait by Thomas Gainsborough.

No less remarkable is the contrast between the Murillo price and those of Degas nowaday. Degas stands for two pastels by Degas at Christie's in New York in November 1982. Each showed two dancers poised in ungainly practicing postures. One brought \$1,045,000 (then \$618,000) and the other, \$1,320,000 (then \$78,000). The gigantic prices were paid because Impressionism is at its height and Degas is much admired — rightly so. Moreover, his pastels of ballet dancers are seen by most people as his most characteristic work. Alas, these were not his best.

It might be argued that Impressionism should not be compared with what auction houses refer to as "Old Masters" — any paintings of a peasant girl. It conveys the painter's perception of a wonderful moment through the gesture, the century. But even if price comparisons are confined to Old Master paintings, strange contrasts remain, owing to solidly entrenched categorization.

As for Martin, the precursor of kitsch, his record picture might soar to greater heights in the short-term future. At some point, there is bound to be a museum somewhere in the New World run by an obliging board-of-trustees and a curator, by arrangement of a colonial descendant with a title like "The Ancient World: The Kitchen View." He would want it. So might film producers in search of Ben Hur ideas. But its long-term future seems less assured. A labored fantasy by a painter of moderate talent will not outlast the literary fashions of the day.

Wreck Found in Caribbean

United Press International

WASHINGTON — A sunken warship tentatively identified as the HMS *Dundreher*, a British vessel that went down with 600 men in a hurricane in 1780, has been located on a remote Caribbean reef, a Virginian marine archaeologist announced this week.

Richard Sarafian, fully conveys those flattering points. For now, one thing is clear. The location for the \$8-million movie has not set well back in Alabama.

Alabamians are angry and disappointed that negotiations between Spangler and Bryant's daughter, Mae Martin Tyson of Montgomery, came to an impasse and the film is being shot at Agnes Scott College, a small women's college in Decatur; in Athens, the home of the University of Georgia; and at other locations around the state.

Tyson objected to the choice of Bussey, 39, who won an Oscar nomination for his performance of the rock 'n' roll singer in "The Buddy Holly Story." Bryant had spoken of being portrayed by the late John Wayne, and Tyson is said to have wanted someone who resembled her father more closely.

The portrayal is promised as being true to the legend. In laying out the story of Bryant's life from the day he wrestled a grizzly bear as a kid until his death at age 69, the script for "The Bear" calls for a hero with drive, compassion, sternness and humor, who at the end of his life commands the affection of millions.

"He was probably pretty magical," Bussey said. "We talked to nurses, filling station attendants, doctors, men who own restaurants — they all have something great to say about him, nothing negative, about his motivating and handing people. But he was tough as a boot; there was no quitting. He drove you like a 20-mile team."

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"He liked to take guys who didn't know they were good and make them twice as good as they thought they could be."

Only the final cut will determine whether Spangler's film, directed

by Richard Sarafian (crouching) directing Gary Bussey (left), who plays Bryant.

Associated Press/The New York Times

Dorazio Pursues Linear Complexity in Rome

By Edith Schloss

International Herald Tribune

ROME — An urge toward perfection is clearly visible in the great retrospective of Piero Dorazio, one of Italy's leading modern artists. Since the 1950s he has calmly persevered in developing an abstraction of his own, and was perhaps the first to use grid compositions. A grand display of linear complexities and their intelligent balance is his forte: Lines in various breadth and color make tight sparkling webs in one period, looser stripes cross in another, wide bands converge and disperse still later, all building intricate textures. At times shreds of color like bits of glass in a kaleidoscope fall and see-saw together, or dots and dashes of general poise.

Interviews with Dorazio reveal that the methods of the great masters of the past, the very fabric of art, have always interested him. It is how it is done, not what is expressed, that fascinates him. So the building of his pictures, a scaffold of orderly marks in rainbow colors, is then supreme content.

Piero Dorazio, Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna, Viale delle Armi 131, through Feb. 5.

Two leading Americans — Sol Le Witt, a classicist, and the thoroughly intuitive Cy Twombly — complement each other superbly in a double-headed exhibition.

Le Witt, who until recently was inventing geometric murals in black line on white walls, has turned to color: bars of yellow and red, painted with India ink, go from ceiling to floor, holding shapes in bars of yellow and blue — the circle, the square, the triangle — on three walls of an open room. There is something severe and majestic in this simplicity, making the space attain the aura of an inner sanctum, as in a temple in Egypt or a secret room in Pompeii.

Galleries and museums are among the few places left that can still offer us a moment of awe. This feeling becomes even more poignant in the opposite part of the gallery, facing Twombly's work on paper, elegies in paint. Harking back to lost Arcadia, nests and labyrinth of color spill over white surfaces and are ornamented with jabs of writing, words or tiny scrawled worlds. The myths and gods of the antique are invoked: One huge alphabetic sampler is dedicated to Aphrodite, another to Apollo, a wide wine-red sea flowing over is homage to Priapus. Twom-

bly knows and murmurs of a time when issues were still pure and close to the elements, before mechanical manipulation and technology. His seemingly easy, scribbly work, where the gawky line of the unskilled mingles with fluid marks like those on Attic vases, carries the intuitive to an extreme, to a daring modern tautness. Twombly, in a way an inheritor of the Abstract Expressionism of the New York school, is one of the finest of contemporary artists, telling us about the basic legends of humanity with subtle lyricism, wit and extraordinary freedom.

Cy Twombly, and Sol Le Witt, Galleria Ferranti, Via Tornimena 26, through Jan. 26.

The overall neatness and balance of Lucio del Pezzo's intelligent games make him a modern classicist. That he has always been pursuing a symmetry of sorts becomes obvious in this small retrospective. Using both folk art and mathematical symbols, the immediacy of toys and decoys, he builds bright clean charts in paint and assemblage, with some of the apparent cheeriness of targets in a shooting gallery. But a sense of fatality lurks behind the bland playfulness of these bright conundrums.

Lucio del Pezzo, Galleria II Milione, Via Borgognone 3, through Jan. 24.

Mimmo Paladino works toward the tough and basic when painting skeletal personages in forests and groves, like voodoo gods or those of Gauguin's Tahiti. There is something somber and would-be mysterious in these dark canvases segmented for fetishistic figures to inhabit. When spindly wooden and painted frames sprout branches around them they reach another dimension, not only as bas-reliefs but in content. But the "Transavanguardie" icons, omnious as they seem, are not entirely convincing, and one suspects them to be generated by an adherence to a currently successful style rather than a search for true expression.

Mimmo Paladino, Galleria Sperone, Via Quattro Fontane 21, through Jan. 31.

Asian Bird Sighted in U.S.

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A small sparrow-like bird from the Soviet Union, the rustic bunting, has been discovered for the first time in the United States. The bunting has been sighted north of Eureka, California, luring dozens of bird watchers to the coastal area. Normally the bunting breeds in Siberia and migrates to China and Japan during the winter.

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NYSE Most Actives									
Val	Hgh	Lws	Clos	Chng	Chgs				
ATT w	120	120	120	+1	+1				
ATT	2626	457	457	-2	-2				
AGC	1343	23	23	+1	+1				
AMC	1244	22	22	+1	+1				
Bethel	1142	29	29	+1	+1				
Mobile	2526	2526	2526	+1	+1				
K. Import	9418	359	359	+1	+1				
Geoff	9210	1179	1179	+1	+1				
MindP	8753	124	124	+1	+1				
FordM	8544	467	457	-1	-1				

Dow Jones Averages									
Indus	Open	High	Low	Close	Chng				
Trans	124.25	125.25	123.57	124.30	+2.28				
Uff	511.35	513.14	504.77	507.76	+2.65				
Comp									

NYSE Index									
Composite	High	Low	Close	Chng					
Trans	77.44	76.92	76.42	-0.32					
Utilities	100.13	99.23	98.23	-0.90					
Finance	47.28	47.00	46.72	-0.12					
Others	77.44	76.75	76.05	-0.39					

Friday's NYSE Closing

NYSE Diaries									
Advanced	Class	Prev.							
Declined	742	811							
Unchanged	407	425							
Total Issues	1,110	1,110							
New Highs	65	78							
New Lows	11	11							
Volume up	48,180,000								
Volume down	50,325,540								

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y.									
Buy	Sales	\$B/H							
Jan. 12	199,171	1,161							
Prev. 4 p.m.	180,168	1,109							
Vol.	99,170,000								
Prev Consolidated Class	118,161,010								
Tables include the net volume prices up to the closing on Wall Street									

AMEX Diaries									
Advanced	Class	P/E							
Declined	267	317							
Unchanged	407	425							
Total Issues	1,110	1,110							
New Lows	19	4							
Volume up	2,507,205								
Volume down	2,627,511								

NASDAQ Index									
Advanced	Class	P/E							
Declined	267	317							
Unchanged	407	425							
Total Issues	1,110	1,110							
New Lows	19	4							
Volume up	2,507,205								
Volume down	2,627,511								

AMEX Most Actives									
Val	High	Low	Close	Chgs	Chgs				
7251	7251	7251	7251	+1	+1				
7252	7252	7252	7252	+1	+1				
7253	7253	7253	7253	+1	+1				
7254	7254	7254	7254	+1	+1				
7255	7255	7255	7255	+1	+1				
7256	7256	7256	7256	+1	+1				
7257	7257	7257	7257	+1	+1				
7258	7258	7258	7258	+1	+1				
7259	7259	7259	7259	+1	+1				
7260	7260	7260	7260	+1	+1				
7261	7261	7261	7261	+1	+1				
7262	7262	7262	7262	+1	+1				
7263	7263	7263	7263	+1	+1				
7264	7264	7264	7264	+1	+1				
7265	7265	7265	7265	+1	+1				
7266	7266	7266	7266	+1	+1				
7267	7267	7267	7267	+1	+1				
7268	7268	7268	7268	+1	+1				
7269	7269	7269	7269	+1	+1				
7270	7270	7270	7270	+1	+1				
7271	7271	7271	7271	+1	+1				
7272	7272	7272	7272	+1	+1				
7273	7273	7273	7273	+1	+1				
7274	7274	7274	7274	+1	+1				
7275	7275	7275	7275	+1	+1				
7276	7276	7276	7276	+1	+1				
7277	7277	7277	7277	+1	+1				
7278	7278	7278	7278						

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Latin Conference Urges Creditors To Sharply Ease Their Credit Terms

QUITO (Reuters) — Latin American nations urged Western creditors Friday to make sweeping changes to ease the burden of the region's \$310-billion foreign debt.

A document released by an organizer at the end of a conference held by 27 Latin American nations called for Western banks to drastically reduce interest rate surcharge margins and commissions on all of the West's new loans and rescheduling packages to Latin America.

It also recommended that Latin American nations allocate no more than a "reasonable percentage" of their export earnings to their debt-service payments. It said they should refuse to pay out more than this amount if it meant contracting local economies below "adequate" levels.

Lagos Would Back African Oil Group

LAGOS (Reuters) — Nigeria's new military government supports the idea of an informal association of African oil producers, according to the News Agency of Nigeria.

It quoted the chief of staff, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, as saying the government would welcome such a grouping providing it did not work against the interests of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The military administration has pledged to continue Nigeria's membership in OPEC.

Brigadier Idiagbon was speaking at a meeting with the Algerian energy minister, Belkacem Nabi, in Lagos on Thursday, the agency said. Algeria and Libya are often at odds with other members of OPEC over price and production policies.

Caracas May Seek Debt Moratorium

CARACAS (AP) — Venezuela is likely to request a fifth moratorium on principal payments of its \$35-billion foreign debt due this year, according to the newly appointed finance minister, Manuel Aparicio.

Venezuela is seeking to renegotiate payment of as much as \$18.4 billion of the public sector debt due this year. The last moratorium matures Jan. 31, two days before the new president is inaugurated. Mr. Aparicio said he would meet with the current finance minister, Arturo Sosa, Friday.

The Fed said the broader M-2 measure rose \$10.1 billion in December to \$24.7 billion. M-3 was up \$13.8 billion at \$259.9 trillion last month.

Separately, the Federal Reserve Board said it will release data on the M-1 and certain other monetary figures on Thursdays instead of Fridays starting Feb. 16.

The Fed said the data will pertain to a week ending on Monday, consistent with the new reporting cycle brought about by the shift to contemporaneous reserve accounting, due to start Feb. 2.

The data "will be essentially unchanged in content," the Fed said.

The Fed also reported Friday U.S. banks had daily average net free reserves of \$209 million in the week ended Jan. 11.

In the previous week, banks had net borrowed reserves of \$280 million, in contrast to the Fed's original report of a \$274-million net borrowed position.

A Fed spokesman told a press conference that before the last statement week began, the Fed expected operating factors and its foreign commitments would drain reserves from the banking system.

Reserves came out lower than expected, with two major misses in the Fed's projections.

Cash in circulation and treasury balances at the Fed were both higher than expected, and each drained about \$500 million from the system on a daily average basis.

Hanson Raises Bid for London Brick

LONDON (IHT) — Hanson Trust PLC raised its takeover bid for London Brick PLC Friday night to £212 million (\$299 million) from £170 million.

Hanson, an industrial conglomerate, is offering 145 pence per share, up from 120 pence, for Britain's largest maker of bricks. London Brick shares had closed Friday at 138 pence, up 5 pence from Thursday.

On content, the Fed said the report on factors affecting bank reserves will undergo several changes.

The company said Friday that it will set up a new company, Dow Financial Services, incorporated in the United States, to better coordinate the fast-growing financial interests now supervised by Dow Banking Group, based in Switzerland.

The interests include merchant banking, leasing, factoring, fund management, consumer finance and trade-related finance. Apart from Switzerland, the group has interests in Britain, Hong Kong, Los Angeles and Citicorp already have done so. Prudential Bache Securities, a unit of Prudential Bache, is a unit of Prudential Bache.

"It's a sign of a poor loser that they choose to use baseless legal technicalities to overturn the decision of the Gulf shareholders," a Gulf spokesman said. Pittsburgh-based Gulf said the suit was "without merit." Mesa officials were not available for immediate comment.

Gulf Discloses Suit by Mesa's Pickens

PITTSBURGH (UPI) — Gulf Oil Corp. said Friday it is being sued by the Texas oilman T. Boone Pickens Jr., over a shareholder vote authorizing the No. 5 oil company's corporate reorganization.

Gulf and Mr. Pickens, chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co. of Amarillo, Texas, have fought one of the biggest proxy battles in U.S. corporate history over the reorganization, designed to keep Mr. Pickens off the Gulf board.

"It's a sign of a poor loser that they choose to use baseless legal technicalities to overturn the decision of the Gulf shareholders," a Gulf spokesman said. Pittsburgh-based Gulf said the suit was "without merit."

Mesa officials were not available for immediate comment.

Warner Amex Reviews Cable TV Franchises

By Merrill Brown
Washington Post Service

— Warner Amex Cable Communications Inc. has told officials here that it can't afford to build the state-of-the-art cable system it promised six months ago and proposed to construct a scaled-down substitute instead.

The company's chairman, Drew Lewis, said Thursday after a press conference here that he will go to Dallas Monday to ask for a similar contract renegotiation and by mid-year will ask the same of a number of large cities where Warner Amex holds franchises.

"We're the first ones facing up to the problems of big cities," Mr. Lewis said.

"I think this is a major change in the direction of cable television. I haven't talked to other people in the industry, but I hope they start looking at it in the same way. If they don't, they're ultimately all in trouble, which means cable television here date back to the mid-1970s."

Through its political and technical acumen, Warner Amex, a partnership of Warner Communications Inc. and American Express Co., is credited with winning more big city franchises than any other cable company. The awards also include Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Houston. It is the fourth largest U.S. cable system operator.

But he acknowledged that abandoning Milwaukee and other systems is an option.

Warner Amex says it cannot make good on its commitment to build a two-way system, which would permit customers to send messages over cable, and for subsidies for local programming.

Robert Welch, director of Milwaukee's office of telecommunications, called the cutbacks "unconscionable affront" to the people of this city. He said he has seen no evidence of the "unforeseen and extraordinary circumstances" that could justify renegotiation.

"Why should the people of Milwaukee be forced to pay for the kind of corporate mismanagement

M-1 Rose In Latest Period

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$500 million to a seasonally adjusted \$522 billion in the week ended Jan. 4, the Federal Reserve Bank said Friday.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised to \$521.5 billion from the \$522.1 billion originally reported. The four-week moving average of M-1 was at \$521.6 billion, compared with \$521.7 billion for the previous four weeks.

M-1 is the money measure that includes cash in circulation and money in checking and similar accounts.

The Fed said the broader M-2 measure rose \$10.1 billion in December to \$24.7 billion. M-3 was up \$13.8 billion at \$259.9 trillion last month.

Separately, the Federal Reserve Board said it will release data on the M-1 and certain other monetary figures on Thursdays instead of Fridays starting Feb. 16.

The Fed said the data will pertain to a week ending on Monday, consistent with the new reporting cycle brought about by the shift to contemporaneous reserve accounting, due to start Feb. 2.

The data "will be essentially unchanged in content," the Fed said.

The Fed also reported Friday U.S. banks had daily average net free reserves of \$209 million in the week ended Jan. 11.

In the previous week, banks had net borrowed reserves of \$280 million, in contrast to the Fed's original report of a \$274-million net borrowed position.

A Fed spokesman told a press conference that before the last statement week began, the Fed expected operating factors and its foreign commitments would drain reserves from the banking system.

Reserves came out lower than expected, with two major misses in the Fed's projections.

Cash in circulation and treasury balances at the Fed were both higher than expected, and each drained about \$500 million from the system on a daily average basis.

Discount window borrowings were around \$200 million on Thursday and Friday, but rose to \$300 million on Monday and Tuesday and to \$2 billion on Wednesday.

On content, the Fed said the report on factors affecting bank reserves will undergo several changes.

The company said Friday that it will set up a new company, Dow Financial Services, incorporated in the United States, to better coordinate the fast-growing financial interests now supervised by Dow Banking Group, based in Switzerland.

The interests include merchant banking, leasing, factoring, fund management, consumer finance and trade-related finance. Apart from Switzerland, the group has interests in Britain, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia and the Cayman Islands.

In London, Dow is among dozens of foreign companies considering purchasing a stake in a British stockbrokerage.

In London, Dow is among dozens of foreign companies considering whether to buy stakes in stock brokerages. Security Pacific Corp. of Los Angeles and Citicorp already have done so. Prudential Bache Securities, a unit of Prudential Bache, is a unit of Prudential Bache.

Dow denied Swiss newspaper reports that the reorganization would involve offers by Dow to buy the shares of its minority partners in various centers. Those reports caused a flutter on the Swiss stock market this week.

The strategic plans of a company already in the entertainment business would appear more commendable, but industry experts offered few nominees.

"Ted Turner is always a possibility for anything," said one television executive, who asked not to be named. But other experts suggested that Mr. Turner, a cable pioneer, has his hands full with his loss-ridden Cable News Network.

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The strategic plans of a company already

SPORTS

Wilander, McEnroe Advance in Masters

By Jane Gross
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A gesture of sportsmanship and a gesture of penance marked Thursday's play at the Masters tennis tournament as Mats Wilander beat José Higueras and John McEnroe beat Johan Kriek to move into the semifinals.

The gracious moment came in the afternoon match at Madison Square Garden when Higueras was leading Wilander, 5-3, in the first set and gave back a point by missing that a serve scored as an ace, was in fact, a fault. The nasty moment came in the evening match when McEnroe was leading Kriek, 3-4, in the first set and heaved his racket into the potted plastic geraniums at the base of the court. The graphite racket shattered dangerously close to the head of a linesman.

McEnroe's display, in the midst of a 6-4, 6-2 victory over Kriek, earned him a warning from Charles Beck, the chair umpire, and a \$500 fine for "racket abuse" from Ken Farrar, the supervisor. McEnroe said he was prompted by irritation at his errant forehand, not by displeasure with the officials.

"I've done that about a thousand times and only twice has it broken," said McEnroe, who was trailing by 15-30 at the time but went on to win four of the next five points and the set. "I don't think anyone could say I did that on purpose."

Higueras' action was completely intentional and may have prevented him from achieving an upset over Wilander, who went on to win, 7-6, 6-2. With the first set at 3-3 and the game at deuce, Higueras unleashed what the officials considered an ace, and it seemed to give

him his second set point of the game. Instead, Higueras gestured with a flick of his thumb as the ball was out and then lost the replayed deuce point and the game.

"It was clear very clear," Higueras said afterward, "so I don't regret it at all."

"I thought it was a fault and he did too," said Wilander, the top-seeded player in the tournament and the Grand Prix player of the year on the strength of his nine titles in 1983.

Wilander had an opportunity to reciprocate later in the first set, after he had saved four more set points for a 5-5 tie and then had broken Higueras's service and taken a 6-5 lead. The Spaniard had a break point in the 12th game when Wilander hit a forehand cross-court shot that seemed to land wide of the court. Higueras argued briefly when the shot was called good, but Wilander stood impassively at the service line.

"Maybe I was wrong to argue," Higueras said of the point, which became academic when he won the game anyway and forced a tie-breaker. "My serve was way out. That call was much closer. It's not my problem if he doesn't want to give me a point in that situation."

In the tiebreaker, Wilander trailed, 1-4, but won the last six points, taking the last three on a pair of backhand volleys and a powerful serve.

Wilander conceded that he was "very lucky" to win the 70-minute first set, and his luck continued in the second set. With the score at 2-1, Wilander was the beneficiary of two consecutive shots that nicked the net cord and fell over, leading to a service break and a 3-1 lead. By then Higueras was tiring and increasingly bothered by a head cold.

John McEnroe firing an off-balance return to Johan Kriek.

Other coaches agree, saying the tiny red hull into which the pilot and brakeman must squeeze themselves is so honed that it probably cuts two seconds off a 1,300-meter run. Races are often decided by hundredths of seconds.

Since the new bob is about 15 centimeters (six inches) shorter than the tubular conventional model, the two-man Soviet team can gain an extra split-second acceleration time in the explosive run-up to the chute.

Inside the new model, the pilot is ticketed forward, under the cowling, than the tubular conventional model. The two-man Soviet team can gain an extra split-second acceleration time in the explosive run-up to the chute.

Many Western observers think the new sled will do more than compensate for the inexperience of the Soviet riders, who surprised East German, Austrian, Swiss and West German crews by winning the recent Weltcup.

Soviet bobsledders began competing in major events only five years ago, but this season the new sled has placed them high in competitions where, previously they were rank outsiders.

Surprised Western competitors have scurried to their workshops in the probably vain hope of modifying their bobs in time for the Olympics.

Soon after the sleek red bobsled first competitive run in Königssee, West Germany, in November, Coach Roland Upmann said Soviet technicians had been working on its design since 1980.

Western sportsmen and coaches who have examined the new bobs — there are at least four of the torpedo-shaped sleds, each with aerofoil fins — believe they are faster because of a new ball-and-socket joint in the suspension and steering unit.

The new sled has already broken course records, reaching speeds of 120 kilometers an hour (77 mph).

It appears designed to keep all four runners on the ice longer than a conventional sled, allowing it to twist and turn down the chute faster, riding to the lip without overturning.

The U.S. coach, Stefan Gaisser, a West German former world record holder, called the bob "the most revolutionary I have ever seen." He added, "Aerodynamically, there is nothing to beat it in the world."

Soviet Bobsled Is 'Revolutionary'

By Martin Nesiryk
Reuters

MOSCOW — A new two-man bobsled, slimmer, shorter and faster than any other, has astounded winter sportsmen and could win the Soviet Union a medal at next month's Winter Olympics.

Soviet bobsledders began competing in major events only five years ago, but this season the new sled has placed them high in competitions where, previously they were rank outsiders.

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NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

	Patrick Division	Savoy Division				
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	
1. NY Islanders	22	14	2	62	210	156
2. Philadelphia	16	18	4	54	180	179
3. Washington	15	19	3	53	170	169
4. New Jersey	14	22	7	35	185	200
5. Atlanta	12	22	2	32	121	170
6. Boston	12	22	5	39	130	174
7. Buffalo	12	23	3	33	120	170
8. Quebec	15	16	3	53	121	170
9. Montreal	15	22	3	52	122	160
10. Minnesota	15	22	3	52	122	160
11. Detroit	15	22	3	52	122	160
12. St. Louis	15	22	4	54	124	160
13. Toronto	15	22	5	55	125	161
14. Quebec	15	22	5	55	125	161
15. Atlanta	15	22	5	55	125	161
16. Boston	15	22	5	55	125	161
17. Buffalo	15	22	5	55	125	161
18. Quebec	15	22	5	55	125	161
19. Montreal	15	22	5	55	125	161
20. Minnesota	15	22	5	55	125	161
21. Detroit	15	22	5	55	125	161
22. St. Louis	15	22	5	55	125	161
23. Atlanta	15	22	5	55	125	161
24. Boston	15	22	5	55	125	161
25. Buffalo	15	22	5	55	125	161
26. Quebec	15	22	5	55	125	161
27. Montreal	15	22	5	55	125	161
28. Minnesota	15	22	5	55	125	161
29. Detroit	15	22	5	55	125	161
30. St. Louis	15	22	5	55	125	161
31. Atlanta	15	22	5	55	125	161
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78. St. Louis	15	22	5	55	125	161
79. Atlanta	15	22	5	55	125	161
80. Boston	15	22	5	55</td		

ART BUCHWALD

Don't Call, Get a Loan

WASHINGTON — Now that the local phone companies in the United States have received their rate increases, people are going to have to make some very hard choices before they call someone they love. If you think your telephone bills are going to be out of sight in 1984, just wait and see what happens in 1985.

"Hello, Momma, this is George."

"I don't know any George."

"George, your son."

"Oh, THAT George. You hadn't called in so long I thought you had joined the Foreign Legion."

"Don't be that way, Momma. I called you last year."

"So that's such a big deal?"

"Do you know what a local call costs these days?"

"Of course I don't know. I can't make one anymore."

"I was going to telephone you a month ago, but instead used the money to buy a car."

"Naturally a car is more important than calling your mother."

"I need a car for work. Then I was going to telephone you on your birthday, but Carol's tuition bill came in on the same day, and I had to decide whether to wish you a happy birthday or let her finish her sophomore year."

"You made the right decision. Education is much more important than calling one's mother. I thought I might hear from you last summer, but your sister tells me you went to Nantucket instead."

"Momma, I promised them a vacation, and besides, it only cost

Thieves Take Roman Bronze

The Associated Press

FLORENCE — A Roman-era bronze statue of Jupiter valued at more than \$300,000 has been stolen from the Archaeological Museum of Florence, police said Friday. They said thieves smashed the glass enclosure of the 30-centimeter-tall (12-inch) replica of an ancient Greek masterpiece, which had been in Florence for more than 500 years.

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ART BUCHWALD

Don't Call, Get a Loan

as us half as much to go to Nantucket as it would have to tell you."

"It didn't bother me. You made the right decision. Your sister went to Easthampton, but she also had time to ring me."

"Her husband makes \$250,000 a year. Doris can afford to make 35 local calls and not even feel it. Don't put her in the same class as me."

"So what would it hurt if you called me from the office and let the company pay for a call?"

"Momma, we're not allowed to make local calls from the office any more. Every local call we make has to be authorized by two officers of the company."

"Are you trying to tell me a big company like yours can't afford to let an employee call his mother?"

"You're talking about millions of dollars, Momma. The company is now facing a stockholder's suit because they found a woman in the accounting department who was telephoning her baby sitter every afternoon."

"So that's such a big deal?"

"Do you know what a local call costs these days?"

"Of course I don't know. I can't make one any more."

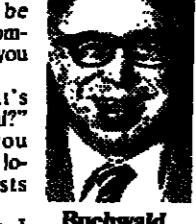
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"Momma, I promised them a vacation, and besides, it only cost



Art Buchwald

Massive Novel of Woman, 88, Hailed

By Edwin McDowell

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A 1,344-page novel about life in small-town Ohio, begun more than 50 years ago by an author who is now 88 and lives in a nursing home, has been made a main selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club.

"There is no way we won't sell more than 100,000 copies of that book," said Edward E. Fitzgerald, chairman of the book club.

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"Do you know what a local call costs these days?"

"Of course I don't know. I can't make one any more."

"I was going to telephone you a month ago, but instead used the money to buy a car."

"Naturally a car is more important than calling your mother."

"I need a car for work. Then I was going to telephone you on your birthday, but Carol's tuition bill came in on the same day, and I had to decide whether to wish you a happy birthday or let her finish her sophomore year."

"You made the right decision. Education is much more important than calling one's mother. I thought I might hear from you last summer, but your sister tells me you went to Nantucket instead."

"Momma, I promised them a vacation, and besides, it only cost

Thieves Take Roman Bronze

The Associated Press

FLORENCE — A Roman-era bronze statue of Jupiter valued at more than \$300,000 has been stolen from the Archaeological Museum of Florence, police said Friday. They said thieves smashed the glass enclosure of the 30-centimeter-tall (12-inch) replica of an ancient Greek masterpiece, which had been in Florence for more than 500 years.

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